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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/834,125	04/12/2001	William Duddleson	4728-000001	3398

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EXAMINER

HWANG, JOON H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/834,125

Applicant(s)

DUDDLESON ET AL.

Examiner

Joon H. Hwang

Art Unit

2172

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 January 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-13, 15-22 and 24-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10, 14, 23 and 34 is/are ~~withdrawn from consideration~~ *Canceled*.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-13, 15-22 and 24-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The applicants amended claims 1, 2, 13, 25, and 27 and canceled claims 10, 14, 23, and 34 in the amendment received on 1/12/04.

The pending claims are 1-9, 11-13, 15-22, and 24-33.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed in the amendment received on 1/12/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicants argue that White does not directly traverse the compressed files in memory as claimed. However, the examiner respectfully traverses. The applicants merely claim directly traversing a compressed file stored in memory. The applicants do not claim for what purpose and how the compressed file in memory is directly traversed. In other words, as long as a prior art shows directly traversing the compressed file in memory for any reason, the prior art still reads on the claim with a broad interpretation. "Traverse" is defined as "In programming, to access in a particular order all of the nodes of a tree or similar data structure" in a computer dictionary (Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary Second Edition, 1994, ISBN 1-55615-597-2).

White discloses at col. 14, lines 39-44 as follows:

When the particular data page is restored from disk (i.e., loaded by a Buffer Manager into memory), the respective decompression methodology would be employed, followed by restoring the unused bits (in the event that natural data reduction compression is also employed).

This teaches a compressed data page (file) stored in memory. Further, employing a decompression method to the compressed file teaches directly traversing the compressed file in order to decompress the compressed file. Thus, the compressed file should be directly traversed or accessed in order to be decompressed. White still reads on the claim limitation.

Therefore, the applicants' argument is not persuasive.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-9, 11, 12, and 27-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

With respect to claims 1 and 27, "**selectively** denormalizing said data" in 4<sup>th</sup> line of claims 1 and 27 is not supported by the specification.

With respect to claims 2-9, 11, 12, and 28-33, further depending from one of the claims 1 and 27, are rejected with the same reason above.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-3 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beller (U.S. Patent No. 5,852,819) in view of White et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,918,225). The claimed "**selectively** denormalizing said data" is not considered in claims 1-3 and 11 because of the new matter discussed in paragraphs no. 3.

With respect to claims 1-3, Beller discloses providing analytical business reports based on relational databases including tables each with a plurality of data fields and denormalizing the relational database (abstract, fig. 7, and line 54 in col. 2 thru line 35 in col. 4). Beller does not explicitly disclose files containing a row number field and a single data field. However, White discloses inverting a relational database such that data fields of tables in the relational database are stored in separate files that contain a row number field and a single data field, and compressing at least one of the files (abstract, fig. 3, fig. 4, line 10 in col. 3 thru line 16 in col. 5, and line 42 in col. 43 thru line 56 in col. 44) for obtaining in only those columns of data which are of interest in data analysis and leading to far better data compression. White further discloses performing compression on files contain repeating data stored in successive rows (for claim 2) and files including a first file with a partition field and a second file with an analytical field (for claim 3) (fig. 3 and fig. 4). White discloses traversing at least one of compressed files while the compressed file is stored in memory (line 28 in col. 17 thru

line 35 in col. 20) for a memory management. Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize teachings of White to Beller in order to bring in only those columns of data, which are of interest in data analysis.

With respect to claim 11, Beller discloses receiving business user requests for business reports via a user interface (a browser) of a computer connected to a distributed communication system (line 48 in col. 8 thru line 64 in col. 10).

7. Claims 4, 12-13, 15-17, and 24-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beller (U.S. Patent No. 5,852,819) in view of White et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,918,225), and further in view of Gossler et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,799,173). The claimed “**selectively** denormalizing said data” is not considered in claims 4, 12, and 27-29 because of the new matter discussed in paragraphs no. 3.

With respect to claim 4, Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above. White further discloses a page chain, which teaches sub-rowsets of the second file (fig. 3). Beller and White are silent on a plurality of servers for processing data analysis. However, Gossler discloses distributing service requests to a plurality of servers for a parallel processing of the requests (lines 10-55 in col. 1, lines 50-67 in col. 2, fig. 2, and fig. 3). Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a plurality of servers in data analysis for the parallel processing of the requests.

With respect to claim 12, Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except a plurality of servers for processing data analysis. However, Gossler discloses distributing service requests to a plurality of servers using dynamic binding for a parallel processing of the requests (lines 10-55 in col. 1, lines 50-67 in col. 2, lines 1-59 in col. 3, fig. 2, and fig. 3). Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a plurality of servers in data analysis using dynamic binding for the parallel processing of the requests and the dynamic workload balancing.

With respect to claims 13 and 15-17, the limitations of claim 13 and 15-17 are similar to claims 1-3. Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed for claims 1-3 above. White further discloses a page chain, which teaches sub-rowsets of the second file (fig. 3). Beller discloses transmitting the complete result set to a client computer (abstract and fig. 6). White further discloses run length recording (for claim 15) (lines 31-44 in col. 14). Beller and White are silent on a plurality of servers for processing data analysis. However, Gossler discloses distributing service requests to a plurality of servers for a parallel processing of the requests (lines 10-55 in col. 1, lines 50-67 in col. 2, fig. 2, and fig. 3). Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a plurality of servers in data analysis for the parallel processing of the requests.

With respect to claim 24, Beller discloses receiving business user requests for business reports via a user interface (a browser) of a computer connected to a distributed communication system (line 48 in col. 8 thru line 64 in col. 10).

With respect to claim 25, Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except a plurality of servers for processing data analysis. However, Gossler discloses distributing service requests to a plurality of servers using dynamic binding for a parallel processing of the requests (lines 10-55 in col. 1, lines 50-67 in col. 2, lines 1-59 in col. 3, fig. 2, and fig. 3). Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a plurality of servers in data analysis using dynamic binding for the parallel processing of the requests and the dynamic workload balancing.

With respect to claim 26, Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except determining a number of servers to process the request. However, Gossler discloses determining a number of servers to process the request (abstract and line 1 in col. 3 thru line 65 in col. 4) for a high performance of data processing and a low system overhead. Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine a number of servers to process the request for a high performance of data processing and a low system overhead.

With respect to claim 27, the limitations of claim 27 are similar to claims 1-3. Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed for claims 1-3 above.



White further discloses a page chain, which teaches sub-rowsets of the second file (fig. 3). Beller and White are silent on a plurality of servers for processing data analysis. However, Gossler discloses distributing service requests to a plurality of servers for a parallel processing of the requests (lines 10-55 in col. 1, lines 50-67 in col. 2, fig. 2, and fig. 3). Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a plurality of servers in data analysis for the parallel processing of the requests.

With respect to claim 28, Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except determining a number of servers to process the request. However, Gossler discloses determining a number of servers to process the request (abstract and line 1 in col. 3 thru line 65 in col. 4) for a high performance of data processing and a low system overhead. Therefore, based on Beller in view of White, and further in view of Gossler, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine a number of servers to process the request for a high performance of data processing and a low system overhead.

With respect to claim 29, White discloses files including a first file with a partition field and a second file with an analytical field (fig. 3 and fig. 4).

8. Claims 5-9, 18-22, and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beller (U.S. Patent No. 5,852,819) in view of White et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,918,225) and Gossler et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,799,173), and further in view of

DuMouchel et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,539,391). The claimed “**selectively** denormalizing said data” is not considered in claims 5-9 and 30-33 because of the new matter discussed in paragraphs no. 3.

With respect to claim 5, Beller and White disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above. White further discloses a page chain, which teaches sub-rowsets of the second file, the partition field (fig. 3). Beller and White are silent on a plurality of servers for processing data analysis. However, Gossler discloses distributing service requests to a plurality of servers for a parallel processing of the requests (lines 10-55 in col. 1, lines 50-67 in col. 2, fig. 2, and fig. 3). Beller, White, and Gossler is silent on servers identifying unique partition value in the sub-rowsets. However, DuMouchel discloses partitioning data into bins based on categorical variables of the data in data mining concerning identifying unique partition value (lines 1-18 in col. 2, line 4 in col. 3 thru line 4 in col. 5, and line 36 in col. 7 thru line 55 in col. 10) for data squashing. Therefore, based on Beller in view of White and Gossler, and further in view of DuMouchel, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a plurality of servers to identify unique partition value for the parallel processing of partitioning based on categorical variables in data analysis.

With respect to claim 6, DuMouchel further discloses categorical partition bins, which teaches merged unique partition values (lines 1-18 in col. 2, line 4 in col. 3 thru line 4 in col. 5, and line 36 in col. 7 thru line 55 in col. 10). Gossler further discloses a server can issue service requests to other servers (lines 50-67 in col. 2, lines 22-37 in col. 3). Beller further discloses processing analytical data (lines 21-29 in col. 4, lines

52-64 in col. 19, and lines 48-67 in col. 21). Therefore, the limitations of claim 6 are rejected in the analysis of claim 5 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 7, Beller further discloses processing analytical data and reporting (lines 21-29 in col. 4, lines 52-64 in col. 19, lines 48-67 in col. 21, line 49 in col. 28 thru line 49 in col. 30, and lines 34-39 in col. 31).

With respect to claim 8, Beller discloses annotating the result set (lines 55-67 in col. 25, lines 1-12 in col. 26, and line 49 in col. 28 thru line 49 in col. 30).

With respect to claim 9, Beller discloses transmitting the complete result set to a client computer (abstract and fig. 6).

The limitations of claims 18-22 are rejected in the analysis of claims 5-9 above, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claims 30-33 are rejected in the analysis of claims 5-9 above, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

### ***Conclusion***

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

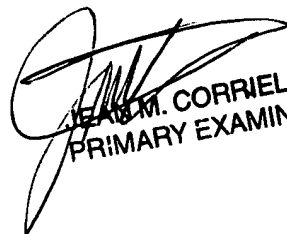
extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joon H. Hwang whose telephone number is 703-305-6469. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00(M~F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN E BREENE can be reached on 703-305-9790. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Joon Hwang   
March 17, 2004

  
JEAN M. CORRIELLUS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER